

derers of the United States Bank, but their friends and acquaintances supposed them far removed from destitution. Within the last few months it was observed that one less than the usual number appeared at the same day at their place in the church. Then, subsequently, it was noticed that two of their number were absent, though not always the same. So on receiving the calls of their friends, first one, two, and then three of the family failed to make their appearance. This at length led to a pressing inquiry as to the cause, and to a recital of their wretched condition. Their wearing apparel and every thing else that could be converted into means for procuring nourishment had gone, article by article, until dresses were not left for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in, and for the last six weeks before the avowment of their condition, they declared that not an article of the food kind except potatoes had passed the lips of one of them! It would be impossible to describe the mental anguish that was experienced in parting with the many links of former comforts, as they were one by one, handed over to the tender mercies of the pawn-broker;—perhaps mementoes of a dead husband and father; tokens of affection and love that the mother would not have parted with for her own sufferings, but which were yielded up to save her children from want—and which those children reluctantly consented to share, for the purpose of saving the mother of their being from the gnawings of hunger. This is an afflicting situation to contemplate; in a land of plenty, of the humblest of our species, but when we reflect the objects are those who were reared on the sunny side of fortune, it is peculiarly so; and we hope, with the many similar cases, will not be lost sight of as heavy items in the account against the advantages of paper money and bloated system of credits."

Philadelphia Ledger.

(From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 11.)

The Tariff has been looked upon in some quarters as the harbinger of improved trade in all directions, although no one has undertaken to show, by what possible operation, the means of the people to purchase goods at higher prices, can be improved by it. The mere fact, that, with markets glutted with goods of all descriptions, foreign and domestic, a tariff has been passed prohibiting the future introduction of some of these goods, produces no positive benefit to the people at large, nor does it give any immediate relief to the manufacturers. It only holds out to the latter the hope that, in future years, after the present stock of goods shall be consumed, they may obtain at least present prices for those which hereafter may be manufactured.—This, in regard to trade, is the whole length and breadth of the Tariff. In regard to revenue, it will, most undoubtedly, diminish the customs. It is a fact clearly susceptible of truth, that the high duties of 1828, did not increase the revenue of the Government. The increase arose solely from the increased imports caused by the increased volume of the currency. The following table will show, from official sources, the average quantity of foreign goods entered for consumption during the five years previous to the Tariff of 1828, and for the five years during the action of that Tariff, also the average U. S. Bank loans, and the average customs of the same period:—

Average of 5 years before the Tariff. For goods consumed, \$7,000,000; Bank Loans, 22,000,000; Customs, 20,700,000. Average during 5 years Tariff. For goods consumed, 68,000,000; Bank loans, 41,000,000; Customs, 24,000,000.

Increase under the Tariff. For goods consumed, \$11,000,000; Bank loans, 22,000,000; Customs, 3,820,000.

The U. S. Bank loans are an index to the expansion all over the Union, the increase in all banks being in the same proportion. The facts are then clear that the bank loans doubled—that the imports increased 20 per cent., and that the customs increased also 20 per cent., showing the increased rates of duties had no effect either in increasing the revenue or in diminishing imports; the latter effect being counteracted by the expansion of the banks. The banks now are in no condition to expand. There is now no foreign credit, and all banking credits are perishing beneath the State, corporate and individual dishonors. The following table will illustrate the difference in the position of the banking system, now and at the passage of the Tariff of 1828:

INCREASE OF BANKING IN THE U. STATES: From 1820 to 1830, No. banks 22; Capital \$8,081,557; Loans 24,530,000; Circulation and deposits 46,000,000.

From 1830 to 1840, No. banks 362; Capital 213,250,424; Loans 262,445,303; Circulation and deposits 65,830,000.

Decrease from 1840 to 1842, No. banks 141; Capital 130,500,220; Loans 293,350,330; Circulation and deposits 68,000,000.

This decrease since 1840 is by actual failure and liquidation of the banks; a much larger diminution in loans and currency has taken place on the part of those banks that are yet doing business. The cause of this vast retrograde movement has not been in the nature of the Tariff, but in the absolute inability to pay debts.

It is an undoubted fact, however, that the banking capital is still redundant, and the process of curtailment must go on, until the funds employed in banking are no greater than will pay a profit in a legitimate way. The amount of funds required, depends in a great degree, upon the state of the markets for produce, a fact which may be illustrated in the article of flour, which absorbs in a great measure the means of the banks in certain districts. The quantity of flour manufactured

in this State for the year 1841, was not far from 2,000,000 bushels. In 1839, there were about 13,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in this State, in addition to 1,000,000 bushels brought here from other States—making 14,000,000 bushels, equal to near 3,000,000 barrels of flour. If we assume 2,000,000 barrels as the quantity of each year, we shall have the following as the amount of money employed in the trade. The price in 1837 was \$10, and is now \$4 50. Therefore in 1837 it required \$20,000,000 to conduct the business, and but 9,000,000 in 1842, leaving \$11,000,000 for the other elements, or not employed at all. In the same proportion has the price of all articles fallen. When prices were going up, there was a constant demand for more bank capital, and it was created as the rates advanced. The reverse has now been the case for three years, and consequently it is as requisite to reduce the capital as it before was to increase it.

The same general causes operate upon all sections of the Union, more particularly at New Orleans, and the effects are now taking a definite shape between the strong banks and the weak ones.

The crop of cotton to come forward, it is difficult to estimate at this early season, but it is generally supposed that it will equal that of 1841. This crop will all turn upon the specie basis. The average paper circulation of New Orleans, has been as follows for four years:—

1839, \$5,250,000 1841, \$7,000,000 1840, 5,500,000 1842, 3,500,000

The present circulation is specie, paying \$121,000 with \$1,002,083 of suspended paper, at an average depreciation of 37 per cent., making altogether \$1,255,000 of paper currency, which can be made available for the new crop at its specie value, which is, however, constantly growing worse. The old manner of purchasing by bill credits, cannot be kept up, and it will be absolutely indispensable to send specie from Europe for the purchase of the crop of cotton, as well as for all other agricultural produce; when that currency returns North for the payment of goods, the present stock here will become reduced. In the mean time, no goods can come from abroad, except those actually paid for out of the proceeds of our exports, after deducting debts, interest, &c., due. Hence no increase in the quantity of goods imported, can take place similar to that which followed the high Tariff of 1828; on the other hand, commerce will be paralyzed, and the Government be left without revenue.

TEXAS AND ITS RESOURCES.

Mr. James Izod, of Natchez, formerly a resident in Texas, a gentleman who is well acquainted with that country, has handed the editor of the Natchez Courier the following statistics, which are of interest to every reader. They were taken from correct authority, during the sojourn of Mr. Izod in the Republic of the lone star.

Estimated area of Texas in acres, as defined by the acts of Congress of 1836, 293,320,000

Amount of land granted by the Mexican Gov't and confirmed by the Gov't of Texas, 52,311,339

Amount of land granted by the Gov't of Texas since the Declaration of Independence, 5,697,366

Additional amt. granted to the Gov't of Texas since the 1st of Oct., 1837, 3,535,971

Am't granted as bounty to those who served in the army, 4,363,974

Am't of land scrip issued and sold by the Gov't of Texas, 1,500,000 67,408,673

Am't of unappropriated land, (acres) 136,111,327

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Southern.

By the arrival of the steamship British Queen at New York on the 28 ult., we have news six days later from England, tho' of little importance. Trade continues very dull. We make the following extracts from the Picayune:

The King of Hanover is dying—is dead in all probability by this time. He is no loss, for he was remarkable only for the bigotry of his religious opinions and the illiberality of his political ones.

The total amount received at Hamburg, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, up to the 5th of July, is \$1,344,450.

From China or India, there is no news—from the continent of Europe, nothing to interest the American reader.

In the London Stock Market, on the 6th of September, the following were the nominal quotations of American Stocks: Indiana five 20 1-2; Louisiana sterling five, 1860, 31 a 35; South Carolina five, (Palmer) 72 1-2; United States Bank shares, 15.

About four thousand persons annually take the benefit of the English bankrupt act.

London Markets, Sept. 9.—Cotton has become dull, and prices have given way fully 1-8 p. lb., with little disposition to purchase on the part of the trade, owing to the continued stoppage of many of the mills.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 8.—The demand to-day has rather increased

and, and the total sales amount to 35,000 bales, all to the trade, except 250 bales on speculation. There is no change in prices.

7th.—The demand for cotton this week is very limited, the market consequently is flat, and buyers have some little advantage. The business to day does not exceed 1500 bales, all to the trade, including 70 Bahais, 6 5-8; 30 Maranbams, 5 3-4; 60 Egyptians, 6 3-4 a 9; 400 Surats and Madras, and the remainder American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester, Sept. 8.—There was by no means so much animation in the Market yesterday as on the two preceding Tuesdays. The immediate wants which brought buyers to market at that time having been now generally supplied, few parties seem disposed to buy at the present rates, and the demand both for goods and yarn is very limited; and in some cases rather lower prices have been accepted.

HAVRE, Sept. 6.—Cotton.—At the commencement of the week the demand for this article, caused by acknowledged wants in the interior, as well as the good news from Liverpool and the state of the market at Rouen, was very animated, and our brokers were decided to fill a great number of orders for Switzerland and for home consumption and transit. But although the advances from the manufacturing districts, as well as the English markets, were favorable to cotton, yet from Wednesday last the demand became less active. It is thought, however, that this comparative calm will not be of long duration.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

We give the following comparative table of the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled, both by the new and old ratio: 138 are now necessary for a choice.

| | NEW RATIO. | OLD RATIO. |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 New York, | 36 | 42 |
| 2 Pennsylvania, | 26 | 33 |
| 3 Ohio, | 23 | 21 |
| 4 Virginia, | 17 | 23 |
| 5 Tennessee, | 13 | 15 |
| 6 Kentucky, | 12 | 15 |
| 7 Massachusetts, | 12 | 14 |
| 8 Indiana, | 12 | 9 |
| 9 North Carolina, | 11 | 15 |
| 10 Georgia, | 10 | 11 |
| 11 South Carolina, | 9 | 11 |
| 12 Alabama, | 9 | 7 |
| 13 Maine, | 9 | 10 |
| 14 Illinois, | 9 | 5 |
| 15 Maryland, | 8 | 10 |
| 16 New Jersey, | 7 | 8 |
| 17 Missouri, | 7 | 4 |
| 18 Connecticut, | 6 | 8 |
| 19 New Hampshire, | 6 | 7 |
| 20 Vermont, | 6 | 7 |
| 21 Louisiana, | 6 | 5 |
| 22 Mississippi, | 6 | 4 |
| 23 Michigan, | 5 | 3 |
| 24 Rhode Island, | 4 | 4 |
| 25 Delaware, | 3 | 3 |
| 26 Arkansas, | 3 | 3 |
| | 275 | 291 |

HON. J. C. CALHOUN.—The Hon. J. C. Calhoun was nominated for the Presidency, by the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the 3th ult., subject to the decision of a National Convention. No nomination of Vice President was formally made, but a strong preference was expressed for the Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., of New York.

We copy the paragraph above from the Baltimore Republican and Argus of the 5th instant. It at once puts an extinguisher upon all the Whig hopes of a split in the Democratic ranks at the ensuing Presidential election. For several weeks past they have been confidently asserting that Mr. Calhoun was preparing to take the field whether nominated or not, and without waiting for the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Upon no one point are the democrats more unanimously united, than upon the absolute necessity of referring the claims of all the aspirants of their party to a National Convention. Delegates from every portion of the Union will be there—the general sentiment and preference of the party will be fully and fairly represented, and its decision will be final and conclusive. No man, who claims to belong to the democratic party, can resist the award of that body without certain political death. No attempt to split the party will be tolerated for an instant. The democracy of the land are concentrating their energies for the conflict of 1844. They will go into it determined that no effort to insure success shall be wanting. Its progress to victory cannot be stopped. Regardless of all impediments from factious friends or infuriated foes, its firm embattled legions will press onward, though their march should be marked by the trampled carcasses of false friends and obstinate aspirants. He that is not for us—for our principles, our party usages and our measures, is against us.

The redemption of the country from the sway of the present imbecile and factious rulers must and will be accomplished despite of opposition or treason.—Kentucky Gazette.

WHARFAGE TAX AGAIN.

By the papers received this morning from New Orleans, we learn, that Judge Maurian, has decided, in the Parish Court, the wharfrage tax to be legal and constitutional. The decision was made on appeal from the City Court—it fully sustains the right of the Municipalities to impose and collect tolls on goods landed on, and shipped from their wharves.

The Bulletin says the decision has had a favorable effect on all Municipality notes; that the paper of the third is going up.

PRINCIPLES TO BE DECIDED AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

The New York Herald speaking of the approaching election in that State, remarks as follows:

"This nomination may be said to begin the guerilla war for the next Presidency. In some respects the contest involves also the policy of the State. Altogether the programme of the men and the principles involved may be thus stated.

The whigs are in favor—
1st. Of Henry Clay for the next Presidency.

2d. Of an old-fashioned United States Bank to manage the currency.

3d. Of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—or an assumption of the State debts by the General Government on the basis of the lands.

4. Of a protective tariff and high duties.

5. In State policy the whigs are in favor of carrying on the public works, and increasing the State debt.

The democrats, on the contrary, may be said to be in favor—

1st. Of John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, or whoever their convention may nominate for the next Presidency.

2d. Of a specie currency, and against the United States Bank.

3d. Against distribution or assumption in every respect.

4th. Against the increase of the State debt.

5th. Against a high protective tariff—but in favor of a moderate one.

This is a fair statement of the issue, and it is the first intelligible issue that has come before the people in many a day—no hard cider—no glory—no humbug here. The policy and principles of the whigs lead to speculation, high prices, expansions, credit, genteel piety, courtly extravagance, luxury, elegance and fashion. The tendency of the democratic policy is to cash business—low prices, restricted credits, moderate habits of life, low priced breeches and so forth. The manufacturers and financiers prefer the whig policy—the mechanics and laborers the democratic. It will make a beautiful fight on public policy—without any hard cider or glory to obscure men's eyes. In the first skirmish we feel rather in favor of Mr. Bradish, because we prefer the cut of his coat and the price of his breeches—however, generally at present we may be said to be on the fence, high and dry."

HEAVEN.

This world's not "all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
He that hath soothed a widow's woe,
Or wiped an orphan's tear doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he that walks life's stormy way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He that the Christian's course hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span,
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

DIED.—In this county, on the 10th inst. Mr. Lorenzo Latham.

Whig Shipplaster Market.

| United States Bank Notes, | 43 a 45 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Old United States Bank, | 55 a 58 |
| Union Bank-notes, N. Orleans, | 5 to 6 dis. |
| Louisiana, | par. |
| Gas Light, | par. |
| Mechanics and Traders, | 4 to 1 dis. |
| City, | 9 to 11 |
| Louisiana State, | 9 to 11 |
| Consolidated, | 24 to 26 |
| Commercial, | 8 to 10 |
| Canal, | 17 to 20 |
| Carrollton, | 6 to 10 |
| Citizens', | 36 to 40 |
| Improvement, | 55 to 60 |
| Atchafalaya, | 80 to 82 |
| Exchange, | 55 to 60 |
| Orleans, | 64 to 69 |
| 1st and 2nd Municipalities, | 8 to 10 |
| Third Municipality, | 40 to 42 |
| Alabama, | 20 to 22 |
| Kentucky, | to 6 |
| Tennessee, | 5 to 7 |
| Ohio, | to 3 |
| Indiana, | 5 to 10 |
| Blue Backs, | 15 to 20 |
| Miss. Union Bank, | 17 a 20 per doll. |
| Agricultural, | 50 a 55 |
| Planters' Bank, | 40 a 43 |
| Com. & R. R. B. Vicksburg, | 9 a 12 |
| Bank of Vicksburg, | 29 a 31 |
| Miss. R. R. Co. Natchez, | 5 a 7 |
| Port Gibson, | 51 a 61 |
| Grand Gulf, | 40 a 45 |

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Carpenter, dec'd., that a further time of three months has been extended to the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Probate Court of Madison County, Miss., by said Court to receive and report claims against said estate. This further notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against said estate that the undersigned commissioners will meet on the first Saturday in each month for the next three months at the office of O. R. Singleton, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the aforesaid business of said estate.

O. R. SINGLETON,
WM. PRIESTLEY,
SAML. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Oct. 15, 1842.

For Sale.

ONE horse Cart and a carryall, and also a lot of unfinished work such as ox wagons, two horse wagons, ox and horse carts &c. that can be finished on the shortest kind of notice.

N. B. I will take blue backs at their valuation.
E. CRIM.
Cantua, Oct. 15, 1842.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by A. Olin, a bay 1 year old, 13 1-2 hands, white, star in her forehead. Appraised to \$18, before James Priestly, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by James H. Scott, a m colored Mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 11 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised to \$50, before James Priestly, J. P.

Lakenup by S. Toles, a bay Horse 7 years old, 15 hands high, left hind white up to the pastern joint. Appraised to \$50, before H. A. Foster, J. P.

Taken up by G. W. Mabry, a Mare Mule, with a few grey hairs shed over her body, blind in the right and blemish in the left, 13 hands about 7 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised to \$25, before H. A. Foster, Justice of Peace.

Taken up by H. Alford, one sorrel Mare, about 6 years old, both hind and left fore feet white, blaze face, no brands. Appraised to \$30, before J. Priestly, J. P.

Taken up by T. Loggins, a bay Horse, black mane and tail, 3 white feet, a little white in the forehead, some saddle marks, about 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised to \$30, before J. F. Little, J. P.

Taken up by Jno. Moore, one bay Mare, about 14 hands high, small star on her forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised to \$30. Also one small brown Horse Mule, about 5 or 6 years old, branded O on the left shoulder. Appraised to \$30, before James Priestly, J. P. J. A. TALBOTT, Oct 7-31 Ranger, Madison County.

RANGER'S SALE.

A S Ranger of Madison county, I v offer for sale, for cash, before court house door in the town of Canto Monday, the 7th day of November, the following described property to as estray, viz:

One bay horse, 10 years old, hands high, branded M on the 1 shoulder, left hip capped, star in forehead. Taken up by Daniel Sutherland and appraised to 60 dollars.

One sorrel horse, 8 years old, 14 high, three white feet—two hind a right fore foot—white under-lip, sn and a star in his forehead, roan in his right hip. Taken up by Daniel Sutherland and appraised to 50 dollars.

One bay roan mare, about 5 years 13 1-2 hands high, left hind foot star in her forehead. Taken up Olin and appraised to \$18.

One ox, red and white spotted, w crop and swallow fork in right ear swallow fork and under-bit in the Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland appraised to \$20.

One red ox with a swallow fork in right ear and under-bit in the left; branded on the right hip but undistinguishable Taken up by Peyton R. Sutherland appraised to \$20.

One dark bay mare with a small white spot in her forehead, 14 hands high, or 16 years old. Taken up by S. H. H. and appraised to \$10.

One black and white maley heifer, or half crop in the right ear, slope and der-bit the left, branded on the left Taken up by Thomas Temple and appraised to \$5.

One cow and yearling, cow white a red neck, about 5 or 6 years old, low fork in the left ear and two udders in the right, the other a bull yearling about 18 months old, white with no red legs. Taken up by Wm. S. S. non and appraised to \$10.

J. A. TALBOTT,
Ranger Madison county.
Oct. 8, 1842. 4-18

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, MADISON COUNTY.

In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Gardley, vs. Peter D. Hiltzheim.

THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hiltzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
T. C. Tupper, P. Q.
Oct. 4th, 1842. 4-4

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Vernon, Miss., on the 1st Oct., 1842, which if not taken out before the 1st Jan'y, next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Higgs Dr Thos F
Arnold Russell & Co Henry Hugh M
B
Bank C & R Road Levell Edw
Balfour C R
C Mitchell Saml V
Constable Miss Eliza
Crawford Dr D B Palmer Elias
Campton Stuart R
Campbell Lewis Rearney Col Guston
Clark Arch'd Rearney Mrs Mary L
D Reagan Thos J
Dunn Stephen Riley Hugh
Davis Robt V Russell Arnold
Davis Maj Robt Reading Room
Davis Miss A S
E Sandridge Thos H
Elliott & Heath Stevens Mrs Marg't
F Smith Col Wm
Funston John Schoonmaker W H
G Stuart & Co
T
Garrett Mrs Sarah Tucker Thompson
Garrett Mrs Emily Thomas John H
Garret P M W
Garvey Peter C
H Walker H
Hinds H H-2 Walker A M
Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
JOHN M. ROBB, P. M.

ers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

Board per week, \$8 00
" " day, 1 50
Single meal each, 50
Lodgings, 25
do without meals, 50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable those who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842-1-6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY, Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles, vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, Ck.
By F. N. HARRISON, D. C.
A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 17, 1842. 1-9